SALT LAKE'S MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS SHOWING

ture. The increase in mining, beet sugar and canning industries has had a good efrect upon the general trend of merchandising, and the firm conviction is expressed in all commercial circles that a continuation of the present situation in these branches of Utah's industrial capabilities is necessary to the future welfare of business from a general point of view. That such continuation will be had is also generally conceded and there is no other prospect but of a moderately optimistic nature.

During eleven months in the year 1901 there have been fifty mercantile failures, in which there were reported liabilities in the aggregate sum of \$197, 855 and assets to the amount of \$107,-336. A comparison with Bradstreet's report for 1900 shows a very small difference between the two years, for dur-ing a similar period in 1900 there were forty-nine failures, involving liabilities to the extent of \$192,862, with assets of

Up to the month of November collections have been exceptionally good, but since December 1 they have been

at that time in all years.

In the matter of mercantile failures the burden of loss has fallen principally upon eastern jobbers, home dealers of that class having come off with very little posted up to their loss account.

little posted up to their loss account.

Money has been plentiful and a steady demand for it has sustained a healthy condition of affairs in this respect. At the present writing, however, there is more difficulty in securing specie and the demand has rather increased than diminished. creased than diminished.

While the year has been a good business one the more optimistic have not quite been satisfied; but no condition, however good, is such but some discontent may make itself apparent.

Prices have been mostly higher, especially in the lines of clothing, dry goods, produce, lumber and grain. These features have registered the heaviest advances to the purchaser, but with sacreely a single exception all other classes of goods have felt the unitary of the sacreely as a single exception. other classes of goods have felt the up-ward tendency. In some cases the in-crease in price has scarcely been justiflable in the actual conditions of sup-ply and demand, which are invariably supposed to control values in all commodities, but in these instances the advances have simply been of a sympathetic nature, involving only the influence of association.

As compared with any and all previous like periods the year just ending makes a bright showing; and present indications, even counting in the possible drawbacks, are for a still more favorable showing in the year of 1902. Utah merchants have been heavy purchasers in the east during the year and their standing from a credit point of view has seldom if ever been better than at the present time. Trade in the west generally has been good indeed and Utah has much more than kept up with the business procession. The fact there has been a decided step to the

front of the trade moving column.

Usually a city will point to its bank clearings as a thermometer indicating the amount of business transacted and as fixing the status of the community in general in the commercial list of the country. The enormous increase in Salt Lake's monthly totals this year has been of a surprising nature when lewed without a knowledge of the conditions which brought about such accumulations. Denver, Portland, Omaha and other cities, population considered, have been left far in the rear in some months and in one case a jealous municipal sister questioned the reliability of Salt Lake's figures. There they are, however, and may be examined and verified in the books of the clearing house. Some big mining and other industrial deals and the operations upon the stock exchange have made great additions to the accounts passing through the hands of the clearing house managers, and the figures given out have represented truthfully the cash involved in the transaction of business by check. And even then, the proportion of people who do their busi-ness by the simple exchange of coin or bills has been by no means diminished, so that the figures furnished in the clearing house reports do not repre-

All banking institutions report great-er deposits for most of the year, while crease. And another fact very po-tent in judging a community's prosperity or the lack of it is in the item of anxiety in the east for Utah orders. Business in this state has been more eagerly sought for during this year than for several in the past.

sent all of the dealings.

Sait Lake is gradually becoming a supply center for the districts in sur-rounding states that have rail connection with Utah; but one drawback has been always encountered in the matter of freight rate discrimination. coupled with an unconquerable advance in business volume, are probably the

only factors which may eventually mend this state of affairs.

As a rule the mercantile firms in Utah, and in Salt Lake especially, are handling a better class of goods than heretofore—there is much less of the shoddy variety on the market and offered for sale. A small percentage of the increase in prices is partially chargeable to this fact; and it is an indication of more comfortable conditions, because people have been pos-sessed of the means with which to pur-chase the better article and consequent-

ly demanded it. Some discussion has been had as to the good or bad effects of the bankruptcy act upon business conditions. As in all other cases a great deal depends upon how the results have affected the persons discussing the ques-tion, and the conclusions arrived at cannot be taken as an exposition of true effects. This is the present situa-tion, however, and more time will probably be required before an intelli-gent estimate of the effects of the bankruptcy act may be made: Instances have been pointed out where men have become involved to such an extent that they were unable to meet their obligations, although willing and honest enough to do so were they al-lowed a free hand. Being crowded by persistent creditors these men have filed petitions in bankruptcy, been examined as to their ability or lack of ability to pay; and having been discharged and purged of their debts they have again entered into business un-der hampered conditions on account of lack of credit, but freed from the immost instances a standing has been re-established, money made and in

USINESS in Utah, referring to | some of the cases the old debts have that which concerns mostly the mercantile aspect, during the year 1901 has been of an exceptionally prosperous nathe business standing of the com-inunity has been preserved by the very infrequent happening of these and the larger amount of good that has offset

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Col. T. G. Webber, superintendent of 2. C. M. I., kindly favored a "News" representative with an interview on general trade conditions in this city and state. He talked freely and re-ferred the reporter to some of the heads of departments in the institution. From the conversation of these gentlemen chiefly, supplemented from other sources, the following summary is con-

densed:

New and gratifying features have been developed during the year in general trade conditions. The grocery trade has afforded abundant evidence that a higher standard of living has been established by many people in the intermountain country, as fancy articles and goods of higher grade are in demand. This fact is further confirmed in the iron trade, in a manner that at first seems a little curious, yet is, after all, quite logical and natural. is, after all, quite logical and natural. Better kinds of builders' hardware are now demanded, showing that the new homes that are being built are to be more nicely finished.

The clothing and dry goods trades rhow perhaps still more striking evidence of an advance in the standard of living among the people of the inter-mountain region. Costller goods are in demand, and more attention than here-

tofore is paid to style, taste and fash-ion. This means that dealers, both wholesale and retail, must be alert and up to date in order to hold their trade.

An important element in the jobbing trade of this city during the closing year have been the canned goods, chiefly tomatoes, which have been produced near here and distributed by our jobbers. These are shipped over the whole of the area naturally tributary to this city in other lines of trade, and also all over Montana and Colorado. states that are not in any usual sense

tributary to this city.

Money has been so abundant that collections, as a rule, have been easy and business failures have been few. Confidence was never stronger in the commercial world of the intermountain region than it is now, and it has proven a stimulus to enterprise that abundant employment has been pro-vided for the working classes, at ages higher than have prevailed for

many years.

It is within the personal knowledge of the writer that the credit of Utah mer-chants is very high in business circles in the east. The honesty and conservatism of the people of this state, and their well established reputation for raying their debts, has made their trade highly desirable and much sought fter by eastern jobbers and manufac-

turers In almost every respect the trade prospects for the coming year are highly encouraging and satisfactory, and unless there shall be a great change in present conditions and appearances, the opening year will be one of gratifying prosperity to the mercantile fra ternity and people generally of this city and state, and of the intermountain region generally.

PHENOMENAL BANK CLEARINGS. "Salt Lake is in very proper line for congratulation upon the great increase in the amount of business transacted during the year and the big clearings recorded by the clearing house," says Banker W. S. McCornick, upon this subject. "There are many causes which have contributed to swell the business done by the banks. There have been several large mining and other business deals put through dur-ing the year which have necessitated the transfer of considerable sums of money. As much as anything, though, think the mining exchange has been

great contributor to the increased clearings. The transaction of the business of the exchange necessitates the rapid turning over of a considerable aggregate amount of money. Improve ment in all the general lines of busi-ness has been felt all over the state, and especially so in Salt Lake, and this has also done its part towards the increased showing.

'As to whether or not conditions may be the same next year as this I cannot say. It must be admitted that in the realm of the precious metals there may be some drawbacks. Prices of silver copper and lead have dropped and the effect of these reductions must un-doubtedly be made evident in the

volume of money handled. Now, there may be conditions arise hereafter which may offset the fall in metal prices, but if there are any such I do not know of them at present. Appearances indicate that there may also be a falling off in transactions in mining stock. Already there is a shrinkage in the amount of money involved, but it is evident now that notwithstanding these conditions there may be a good business year before us and there is sure of being one of the finest public little need of fear as to the outcome."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF

BANK CLEARINGS SALT LAKE

MONTH,	1899.	1900.	1901,
January	\$ 11,101,069	\$ 10,048,666	\$ 13,509,572
February	6,917,931	7,561,096	10,978,982
March	7,826,846	9,061,951	10,258,815
April	7,513,370	9,806,592	11,505,045
May	9,871,233	10,063,888	14,801,202
June	9,391,060	8,759,483	17,619,707
July	9,733,334	9,882,749	22,966,133
August	9,644,285	8,569,900	14,419,346
September	16,098,507	9,155,059	14,112,912
October	12,971,473	11,202,431	18,283,131
November · ·	12,454,418	12,622,749	17,628,262
December	12,527,687	13,577,568	*19,000,000
Totals.	\$126,051,213	\$120,312,132	\$185,083,107
Increase for 1901 Estimated.			64,770,975

The Volume of the Jobbing Trade of Salt Lake City for 1901 Excels that for 1900 by 30 Per Cent, and Amounts to a Grand Total of Fully Thirty Million Dollars-This Means that This City Did a Heavier Jobbing Trade than Denver, Omaha or Los Angeles.

It is unfortunate that statistics are | drouth would make the cotton erop not preserved in our state which will show the truth about its commerce, etc. In the absence of these, the "News" has depended upon information communicated by some of the leading wholesale merchants of the city, representing all lines, and from these gentlemen and other sources it is reliably earned that the volume of the jobbing trade of this city during the present year excels that of last year by fully

thirty per cent. A carefully prepared table in the Christmas edition of the "News" last year furnished by the secretary of the Utah Jobbers' association, showed that the jobbing trade for the year amounted to \$22,500,000. The increase for this year, as estimated by conservative business men, will make the amount

fully \$30,000,000.

This is an astonishing percentage of increase and it is probably safe to say that it exceeds that of any other American city. It is due first of all, of course, to the prevailing property; but the activity of old houses and the entrance into the field of several new ones are elements that have aided in Some of the leading features of the

jobbing trade may be summarized as The prices of cotton goods were low during the early part of the year, but since it became apparent that the ture prospects,

short, prices have advanced. They are now stiff and promise to remain so for the next six months.

The grocery trade has shown an in-

creasing demand for high grade goods and fancy articles, as well as in cheap-er grades and staples. Prices in the iron trade have been fairly steady during the year, and have not experienced the extreme fluctua-

tions of last year.

The clothing trade has been remarkably good, more expensive goods than those usually called for heretofore be-

The jobbing drug trade shows a very gratifying increase over last year, and s in a very satisfactory condition. During the closing year, the territory tributary to this city, as a jobbing cen-ter, has been extended in area. Boise, the capital of Idaho, is regarded as being a jobbing center, yet carloads of merchandise have been shipped there

from this city.
Utah canned goods are shipped extensively into Colorado and Montana, and more of the wholesale trade of Wyo-ming and Nevada is coming to this

city,
The railroad situation, particularly that feature of it which relates to increased mileage and the construction of new lines, greatly favors the growth of this city as a jobbing center, and our wholesale merchants are fully justified in felicitating themselves on their fu-

Federal Building.

Special interest centers in the new Federal building with the opening of the new year, as late in February bids will be called for its construction, and it is believed that excavation will begin early in May. The figure originally set as the cost of the building was \$300,-000, but that was subsequently raised to \$500,000; and as all the money is to go into the building, for the site cost the

is at the southwest corner of Main and government and accepted after some thing of a struggle between the business interests of upper and lower Main street, and the ill-condition buildings encumbering the site were cleared off. The exterior of the new Federal building will be of stone with marble and onyx interior, and the plans now being completed in the affice of the su-pervising architect of the treasury department, show that the expectations of the Salt Lake public will not be disap-The elevations are now ready, and Mr. M. H. Walker understands that

Loans and

be sent on for publication in the Salt Lake papers. A feature of the struc-ture fronting on main street will be a magnificent eight columned porch or portice, and the height of the building will be four stories. It will be sixty feet to the cornice from the ground, and the areal dimensions will be 129v13. feet to the cornice from the ground, and the areal dimensions will be 132x132 feet. The style is classic. With this fine structure towering in the air on South Main street, neighboring property is sure to take an upward move in values, and business blocks may be expected to go up in that part of the town without delay. With the city and county and Federal buildings in the lower part of the city, it is believed that a special impetus will be given to the tendency of the retail trade to gravitate in that direction. itate in that direction

Public Work.

While there has been considerable work of a public character carried on by the city during the year, it is a safe statement that there will be much more in 1902. The improvements made this year have been principally in the line of bettering the waterworks system, increasing the capacity and extending the sewerage, repairing the pavement and letting contracts for further work in this direction. The pav-ing of Second South street from West l'emple to the Rio Grande Western de pot will be accomplished in the early springtime, while that on Third South will also be completed. It is also a foregone conclusion that South Temple street will be paved from the Ore gon Short Line depot to the Eagle Gate and probably much far her east. With a few more such extensions of the city paving. Salt Lake will be a well pave city and fully entitled to the generou praise received for beautiful thorough

Local Insurance.

Insurance business in Utah has bee larger this year than in other previou twelve months, both as a protection against fire and against death or acci dental injury. All of the agencie here are in a prosperous condition an continue to write up new business an increased volume. Losses to in surance companies issuing policle have been extremely high during th year and in consequence of this stat of affairs, there has been much tal of increasing the rates for fire insurance. How far this discussion ma go into the matter of bringing abou such a raise can not be stated; and general gathering of opinion seems t throw no light upon the matter, for the agencies one would gain the in pression that an increase of rates imminent. Outside of those circle though, the impression prevails that raise is not at all probable. Those who hold the latter view are usuall among the insured and they claim the edifices in the country. The location | photographs of the same will shortly | in the event of contemplated action Dec. 16th, 1901... 53,535.2 Total \$1,138,699.05 Balance on hand December

of that kind they would certainly be | that they will be so large next year, consulted or, at least, heard. Business men say that because fire losses have been great this year does not argue that they will be so large and that insurance companies must take the bad with the good, as is the been great this year does not argue.

Big Increase in Postoffice Revenue.

Following are comparative statistics showing the business transacted by the Salt Lake postoffice for the current year compared with the business transacted during the previous year of 1990. It will be seen that there is a sub-

GROSS RECEIPTS 1901.

	Stamps,		Box Rents,	Postal Deposits.	Total.
March 31 June 30 September 30 December 31, (estimated)	34,057,55 34,456.92	\$ 2,775.88 \$ 2,759.15 2,861.26		\$ 15,503.31 \$ 16,290.78	
Totals	\$137,959.16	\$ 11,296.24 \$	2,612.25	\$ 59,008,63 \$	210,776.28

Quarter Ending.		2nd Class Postage.	Box Rents.	Postal Deposits.	Total.
March 31 June 30 Feptember 30 December 31	28,980.71 30,438.13	2,740.30 2,783.19	\$ 619,50 620,25 619,25 620,00	12,641.61	46,917.80 47,271.48 46,482.18 49,520.00
Totals	\$121,054,84	\$ 11.021.85	8 2,479.00	\$ 55,535,77 \$	190,191.46

master A. L. Thomas is to continue in command for another four years, and that the same progressive policies that have marked the last four years will characterize the ensuing quadrennial. The past year has seen the successful establishment of the rural free delivery system radiating out from this city, with the reasonable expectation that the system will be extended throughout the county in the not distant future. The number of letter carriers has been

increased, the city redistricted so at increased, the city redistricted so a to increase the quickness and efficien of delivery, the administration of the main office has been conducted along practical lines, and the establishment of sub-atations in outlying districts has made it easier for the public to transact business involving the postal service. The morale of the local post-office force is excellent, and a more efficient and careful force of cierks and carriers is not to be found anywhere. carriers is not to be found anywhere.

FEES ACCOUNT.

 County clerk
 18,499.05

 County treasurer
 820.98

 County sheriff
 3,031.99

 County recorder
 9,120.13

JUDGMENT ACCOUNT.

C. S. Tingey state auditor ... 3,583.10

Redemptions 8,610.10

Halances on hand January 7,

1901..... 29,444.69

Grand total\$283,030.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

count 20,500.00 Transfer to judgment account 24,600.00

Interest coupons paid...... 23,325.00

State juror and witness war-rants paid 3,491.90

Treasurer's checks paid 9,820.93

Warrant paid 14,627.37

BOND INTEREST ACCOUNT.

STATE JUROR AND WIT-

NESS FUND.

TAX SALE REDEMPTION

JUDGMENT ACCOUNT.

Sundry fees and refunds

Transfer from general expense

STATE JUROR AND WIT-

TAX SALE REDEMPTION FUND.

Total receipts ...

State	Assessments.
Following is Utah by coun	the assessed valuation of ties for 1901:
Boxelder Cache Carbon Davis Emery Garfield Grand Iron Juab Kane Millard Morgan Pfute Rich Salt Lake San Juan Sanpete Boyler Summit Toocle Uintah Utah Wasatch Washington Washington Washington Took Washington Washington Washington Washington	Amount. \$ 1,174,153

State Money.

Statement of receipts and disburse ments of the state moneys, from January 1st, 1901, to and including Dec. 16,

RECEIPTS. January \$ 105,738.00 February March 28,847.94

ke i	April	38,590,00
0,	May	12,425,60
h	June	54,950.24
8	July	41,899.19
d	August	8,227,67
8	August, loan	40,000.00
10	September	10,630.52
	September, loan	60,000,00
	October	53,866.32
	November	140,836.98
	December, to and including	Tantananan
		569,772.21
n	December 16th, 1901	1990, 114,41
181	419 4 3	001 050 01
	Total \$1	1201,000-01
11	Balance on hand January	552,969.90
10	1st, 1901 ar aranna	2002,2003,20
8	Cound total \$1	\$14 690 KI
d	Grand total\$1	,014,020-04
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
11		356,808.97
1-	January 3	900,000,01
13	Territorial bonds, 5 per cent,	3,000.00
16	1890. Paid	20,698.57
0.	February	20,000.01
k	Territorial bonds, 5 per cent,	3,000,00
-	1890, paid	47,649.52
y	March	41,040.00
it	Territorial bonds, 5 per cent,	5,000,00
a	1890, paid	
0	April	140,824.15
n	May	42,845,40
18.	Territorial bonds, 5 per cent,	0.000.00
8	1890, paid	2,000.00
8.	June	78,899.90
B.	July with a survivore	111,208.02
9	August	52,287.93
y	September	38,612,70
t	October	96,289.68
n	November	46,039.95
	August loan, paid	40,000.00
*	December, to and including	
	Dag 18th 1901	53.535.26

Balance 8 615,923.76

County Cash.

16th, 1901..... 675,923.76

The following is the annual report of receipts and disbursements of the office of the treasurer of Salt Lake county, from January 7, 1901, to December 1, 1901; BALANCES ON HAND JANUARY 7,

Bon To

	Tax sale redemption fund Bond interest account State juror and witness fund	4,432,36 3,000,00 81,25	Th pan pro
	Total	129,444.69	of a
	RECEIPTS.		the
The same of the sa	County tax, 1901	5,709.68 96,000.00 4,625.62 20,437.70 3,394.30 658.33 1,439.05 729.55 16.95	in the is is a crop bay the sal bu
	State, salaries\$	8,018.21 3,000.00	wa

Total disbursements......\$221,121.85 Balances on hand December 1, 1901,..... 61,969.09 Grand Total... \$283,030.94 BALANCES ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1901. General expense account.....\$ 34,367.48 State juror and witness fund. 172.45 Tax sale redemption fund 3,221.53 Judgment account 11,972.63 Bond Interest account........ 12,175.00 Total \$ 61,909.09

City Finance. The receipts and disbursements of

the city for the last eleven months are

RECEIPTS.

Janus	LFY	7			į.					4	ı	į	,	4					. \$	55,988.98
Febru	(B.)	y		çi	ě.	ķ.	,	i,			,	,	,		4	×	ķ	,	,	18,780.95
March	ï	11	63	ď.	* 1		,	ke	×	÷	×	*		×	4	*		×		23,891.12
April	33	* 5	4	6.4		r.	*			*		*		×	*	×	*	×	٠	23,643.37
May	ÅΥ	11	1	*		H	,		,	٠	ň	*		*	4	4	,		*	24,089.16
June																				33,528.76
July																				77,011.55
Augu	8t	8	6.5	*	0		þ		٠	٠	6	*	ř			٠	,	٠	Х.	32,106.28
Septe	m	96	ì,	7	*)	r				,	¥	*		*	÷	×	,	,	*	82,820.07
Octob																				43,934.05
Nove	nl)e)	r	×	m)	k i		×				×	,	*	¥	*	×	h	*.	200,473.93
									ш				1				ď.			

DISBURSEMENTS.

Janua	iry	ri a				į,	,			,		į		.\$	72,426.93
Febru	агу			13	×		4				*	A		*	59,645.74
Marc															40,475.60
April															54,791.46 48,211.91
May															82,450.34
July															40,414.67
Augu															52,344.29
Septe															32,628.28
Octob															62,364.46
Nove	mbe	F .	* 1	**	×	*	*	* *	1.5	*		×	*	*	65,252.87

Salt Industry.

One of the great industries of the state of Utah, which with every year is increasing in value and importance, General expense account.....\$ 21,931.08 is the production and refining of salt.

Tax sale redemption fund.... 4.432.35 There is in the Great Salt Lake an apently inexhaustible supply of that fact which has in the last quarter century been found indispensable in ocess of milling applied to certain that enables Utah to rank among first in its production of metals, especially in the milling of silver-deposits that have been uncovered the mining camps of this state. That sait industry of the United States of a small business by any means early evidenced by some of the genmply evidenced by some of the gen-statements which follow that statements which follow that
e been taken from a report for
year 1899 on the condition of the
industry, issued by the census
au. The report shows that in 159
establishments that reported, there \$27,123,364 invested. The value of

BANKING SALG LAKE A Fifteen banks do business in Sait Lake City, and twenty-four in the

state outside, the combined capital of the entire number being approximately \$4,500,000, and the total deposits (excluding Wells, Fargo & company), \$26,000,-The increase in the bank deposits in Sait Lake during the past few years has been something phenomenal; a sure sign of the prosperity of the masses is found in the fact that a big part of the deposits is in the savings banks and that these amounts are constantly on the increase.

The last call made by the secretary of state on the banks for a statement of their condition was issued this week, a fact which prevents the country banks from being included in the compilation given below. The table showing the condition of the city banks will be full of interest. It should be noted that the report by Wells, Fargo & company includes the totals for the four banks of San Francisco, Portland, New York, and Salt Lake, a fact which must be considered in arriving at the totals for Salt Lake alone.

THE CONDITIONS OF SALT LAKE CITY BANKS

At the Close of Business December 10th, 1901.

Surplus and

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Und'd Profits	Deposits.	Discounts.	Investments.	Resources.
	\$ 200,000,00	8 15,576.12	\$2,832,324.05	8 1,769,128,56	\$ 839,661.56	\$ 427,320.59
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co	500,000.00	362,966,00	2,011,255.47	1,216,598.23	727,152.66	930,470.58
Deseret National Bank	250,000.00	18,396.09	4,932,731.34	2,726,914.62	55,000.00	2,469,212.81
McCornick & Co	250,000.00	69,103.45	950,150.82	853,673.70	63,298.91	347,984,95
State Bank of Utah	100,000,00	39,913.44	1,640,576.85	794,096,39	792,169,43	189,025,58
Deseret Savings Bank	300,000.00	58,385.63	1,662,452.38	1,063,431.23	403,406,99	553,999,79
National Bank of the Republic	200,000.00	24,090.49	616,695.91	433,047.27	175,152,17	232,586.96
Commercial National Bank	100,000,00	8,347.78	608,860.77	211,487.84	51,193,99	454,526,72
Utah National Bank	500,000,00	9,689,480.69	10,110,954.14	11,324,005,93	2,726,771.30	4,578,354.69
Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank	100,000,00	20,588.82	1,056,749.84	565,131.86	307,333.01	288,661.43
Walker Bros.' Bank	200,000.00	12,678.15	476,170.79	476,082.18	105,108.10	100,427.90
Utah Commercial & Sav. Bank	50,000,00	26,195,79	42,404.92	260,861.23	81,647,28	144,578.52
T. R. Jones & Co	100,000,00	17,795.31	340,810.88	299,216.42	63,729.92	82,170.70
Bank of Commerce	150,000.00	26,950.41	576,049,75	455,019.09	189,964.59	92,422.17
Utah Savings & Trust Co	5,000,00	745.84	94.347.39	54,364.91	40,146.03	8,636,48
B. H. Schettler	\$3,005,000.00	\$10,393,214.01	\$27,952,585.30	\$22,483,039.46	\$6,621,735.94	\$10,900,379.87